

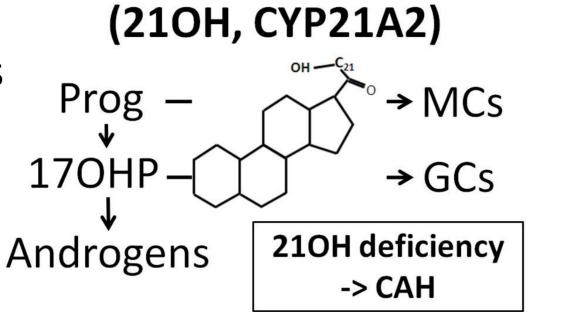
A novel animal model to explore the wholeorganism response to 21-hydroxylase deficiency

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Introduction

Challenges in studying CAH (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia):

- Comorbidities in CAH patients on long-term treatment not fully understood **21-hydroxylase**
- *In vitro* studies on CAH mutations do not always correlate with patient phenotypes
- 210H deficiency (210HD) difficult to study in mice -> mutants are not viable
- Incomplete understanding of systemic consequences of 210HD



Conclusions:

- Zebrafish cyp21a2 mutants are a promising model to study 210HD 21-hydroxylase is conserved in zebrafish
- Zebrafish cyp21a2 mutants have 2.

Need for novel *in vivo* models for 210H deficiency

Aim: To establish a novel *in vivo* model for 210HD using zebrafish



cyp21a2 mutants

impaired GC signalling

Zebrafish cyp21a2 mutants have 3. dysregulated HPA axis

250%

200%

150%

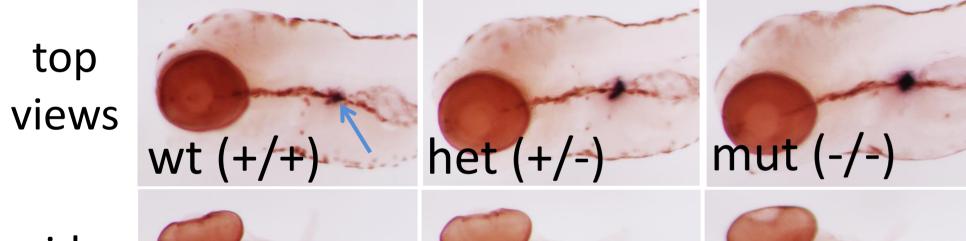
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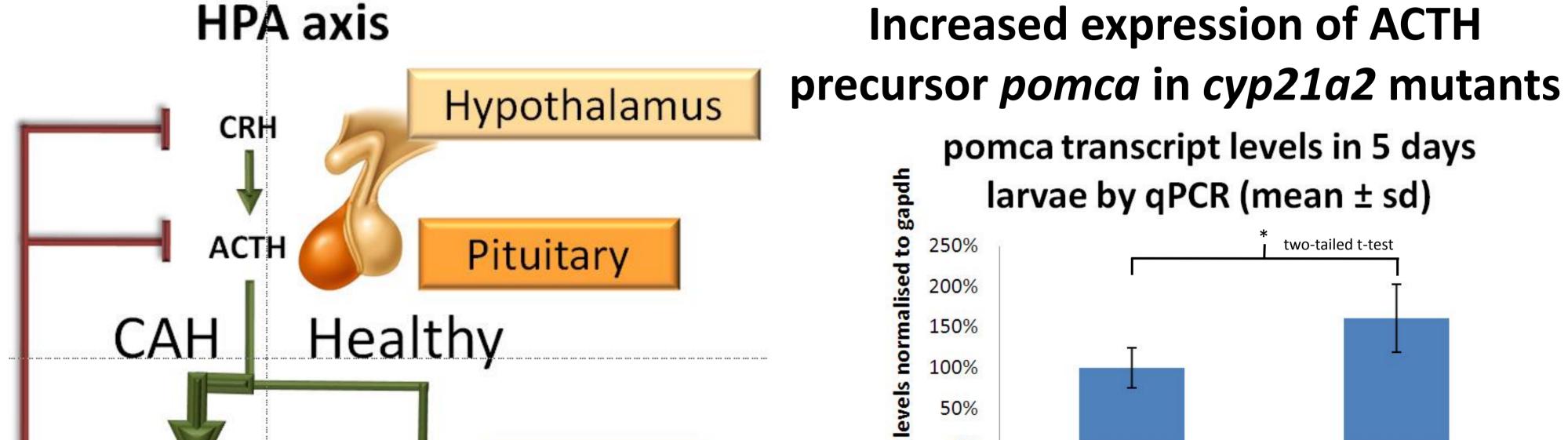
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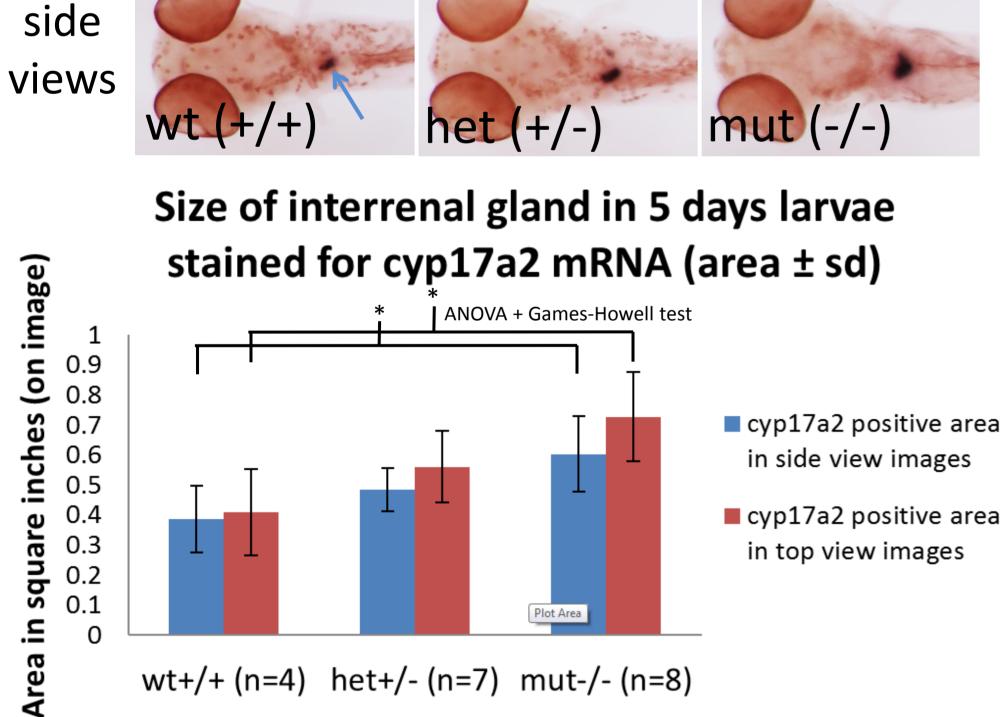
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Results

5 days zebrafish *cyp21a2* mutants have enlarged interrenals (adrenals) ISH against *cyp17a2* (interrenal, blue arrow) in *cyp21a2* mutants and siblings

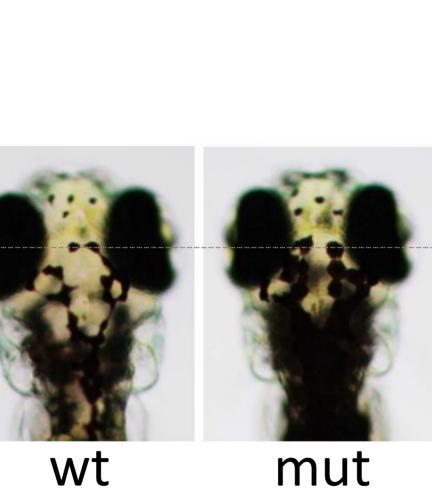


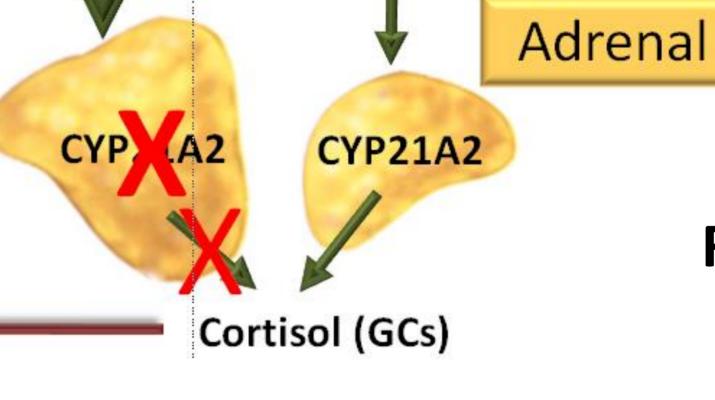


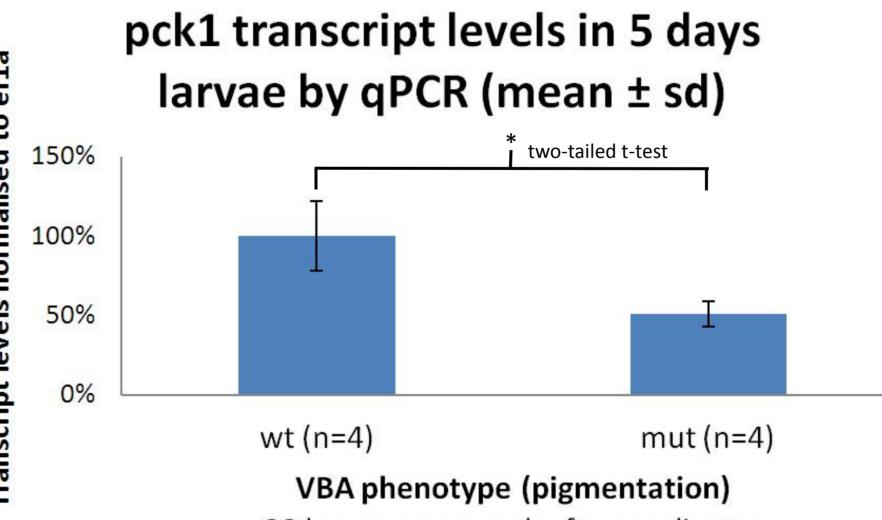


Genotype regarding cyp21a2

Cyp21a2 mutants display pigmentation phenotype (VBA, GC deficiency)







20 larvae per sample, four replicates

0% wt (n=4) mut (n=4) VBA phenotype (pigmentation) 20 larvae per sample, four replicates

Increased expression of ACTH

pomca transcript levels in 5 days

larvae by qPCR (mean ± sd)

two-tailed t-test

Reduced expression of GR targets *fkbp5* and *pck1* in *cyp21a2* mutants

fkbp5 transcript levels in 5 days larvae by qPCR (mean ± sd) 150% two-tailed t-test 100% 50% 0% wt (n=4) mut (n=4) VBA phenotype (pigmentation) 20 larvae per sample, four replicates

Material and Methods

Acknowledgments

